

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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RATIFICATION

Republicans Hold Forth Saturday.

Torch Light Parade and a Big Mass Meeting In The Drill Shed.

The Republican Central Territorial committee met last evening to discuss further plans for the reception of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention and the ratification mass meeting that will be held on Saturday night.

It was decided to carry out the programme which was outlined for last week. The delegates are expected to arrive on the Australia on Wednesday. They will be met at the wharf by the committee and the band and the wharf will be gallily decorated with bunting and flags.

On Saturday evening the ratification will be held at the drill shed. Before the ratification there will be a grand torchlight parade through the streets just as was scheduled last week. At the drill shed there will be speeches by the returned delegates and many other prominent Republicans.

Upon motion of J. A. Gilman it was decided to notify the precinct chairmen to call together all Republicans of their precincts not connected with the drill shed corps or other organization to meet at the drill shed at 6:30 Saturday evening to take part in the parade. They will not be marshalled into precinct clubs but will fall in the parade as a body. Each precinct chairman was requested to prepare a transportation to represent his precinct, and to be carried if possible by the members of the precinct club in the parade.

W. H. Wright intends to make an effort to get together a company of rough riders to participate in the parade. They will be mounted and will all be dressed in khaki if possible.

J. L. Kauiloku announced that a number of the Chinese in his precinct would participate in the parade and their presence will be a feature of the show.

W. J. Coelho was appointed a committee of one to see to the decorations of the drill shed.

HARD ON HAWAII.

Baltimore Sun Compares Democratic Delegate to a Monkey.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The Sun says: The adoption in committee of the 16 to 1 plank in the Democratic platform was due, it seems, to the vote of "Prince David," of the Hawaiian delegation, together with the declaration of the representatives of the District of Columbia and Montana to be recorded. It may, perhaps, be regarded as deplorable that it should come to this—that the fate of a great party, if not a nation, has been made dependent upon the vote of a Hawaiian "Outlander" who knows probably about as much of finance as a monkey, and who, it is likely, has only recently become sufficiently civilized to wear anything more than a fig leaf.

This incident illustrates one of the blunders and consequences of expansion, and if we continue this policy, the future will hold many more of the same kind. While it is not flattering to our national pride to think that the delegates of the United States may be decided by the vote of "Prince David" and other distinguished savages from our Oriental possessions, there is some consolation in the reflection that in the present case there were not fools enough in this country to carry out this piece of stupidity, but that it was necessary to secure a result from a distant island in the Pacific.

PROSPERITY AND TARIFF

Wm. McKinley Opened the Mills.

HOW LABOR WAS HELPED

Figures and Facts of the Advance of the Workingman Under Republicanism.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—"In the campaign of 1896 Mr. McKinley made one remark which went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was, 'Open the mills,'" said Gen. Charles Dick, secretary of the Republican National Committee, today.

"These three words met with a responsive chord from the tens of thousands who had been idle during the last Democratic Administration, and the empty dinner pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner pail, and for the opening of the mills.

"In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people the Republican National Committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they had employed in each year from 1890 to 1896, inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.

"We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893, after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's Administration the increase in the number of men employed by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 90,433; in 1895 they employed 109,000; in 1896 they employed 131,428 men, and last year they employed 174,645 men. In short, the number of wage earners employed by these same 200 factories has increased from 90,433 men in 1894 up to 174,645 last year—almost doubled. In fact, the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid, and the following table shows the returns received from the same 200 manufacturers:

Year—	Wages Paid.
1890	\$15,149,061
1891	18,875,538
1892	23,619,418
1893	28,966,250
1894	40,802,806
1895	52,851,317
1896	53,209,430
1897	54,412,774
1898	62,247,940
1899	75,335,069

Average—
1890-92, inclusive \$45,648,119
1893-96, inclusive 48,957,713
1897-99, inclusive 65,165,261

"The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufacturers increased steadily from 1890 to 1892; then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufacturers were paying out as much money in wages as they had paid in 1892. The increase of their payroll in 1898 and 1899 is as gratifying to me as an employer of labor, as it must be to the men who are now busy at good wages.

"Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufacturers of the National Association, who reported to us had increased their pay rolls by upwards of \$33,000,000. In fact, the amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they paid out in 1894.

"If this ratio of increase were applied to the whole country, without taking into account the numbers of new factories that have started in the last few years, who can deny that general prosperity has visited the country. And what a depth of meaning those three words, 'Open the mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed."

Railways in Court.

Superintendent J. A. McCandless of the Public Works Department yesterday filed an affidavit in support of his bill in equity for an injunction restraining the Hawaiian Tramways Company from laying a double track on King street.

Mr. McCandless swears that neither he nor the Minister of the Interior at any time had attempted to prevent the company from making a loop or switch on King street. The purpose of the Department was to prevent the company from wrongfully laying a double track.

Mr. McCandless further says that the bill was not filed in the interests of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company or any other corporation. He tells of the threatened war between the employees of the two companies when the attempt was being made by both last August to lay its tracks on King street, and says that the Rapid Transit people stopped work when both were ordered to cease laying tracks until the courts had decided their rights, while the Tramways company kept at it until stopped by injunction.

With the affidavit is presented the correspondence and opinion of the Attorney General as to the rights of the various parties.

Would Loot The Treasury.

"The solid three"—Robert Wilcox, Kalahele and J. K. Kaula have adopted campaign tactics which they believe are sure to win them votes and send them to the Legislature with solid support. It is reported, on the authority of a gentleman well posted as to their movements and plans, that they have promised all the Chinese voters and residents who have claims against the government for the sanitary first which occurred during the plague epidemic, that they will, if elected to the Legislature, see that these claims are paid in full.

On these promises the campaign fund for the "solid three" is said to be rising steadily, and the Chinese are now banking their hopes and money on the Independents.

A Modern Captain Cook.

Mr. Thomas Mansfield of Waikeke, and recently from Maui, in an endeavor to find a short route from Puna to Ika's Bay, where he expected to discover mammoth caves littered with human skeletons, last Sunday, says he has discovered a secret trail to Puna, over which he claims the distinction of being the first white man to have traveled in over twenty years. Mr. Mansfield is naturally very modest, but since his astonishing discovery he adjusts his bonnet with the aid of a sheath.

Maui Notes.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 28.—There has been some "grip" at Hamakua recently.

Miss Massie of Hawaii is visiting her niece Mrs. L. von Tempky, of Makawao.

The brig Lurline sailed last Sunday, the 23rd, for San Francisco. Her passenger list included Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nishwitz of Kula and Mrs. W. F. McConey of Palia.

The H. A. Baldwin family and their guests are at Olinda house.

The vessels moored in Kahului harbor are the Emily Reed, the Bangalore and the Mary Wicks.

The named having arrived from San Francisco during the past week.

LIFE IN THE CAMP IN MANOA VALLEY

Young Men's Christian Association Members Have Pleasure.

(Special Correspondence.)

Y. M. C. A. SUMMER CAMP, Manoa Valley, July 30.—Friday was at home day at the camp and everyone got up early to clean house in anticipation of an influx of visitors. Quite a number of the members' relatives and several sightseers put in an appearance and were conducted over the little settlement. Many of the parents of the boys brought with them luxuries to go with the camp fare. Lewis & Sons, the grocery firm, remembered the young men with a substantial present of candy and fruit, which, needless to say, was much appreciated.

Saturday was spent in a long tramp, after which a baseball practice and potlucks were the order of the afternoon. The energy being shown by members of the camp argues well for the invigorating quality of the Manoa valley air.

On Sunday short services were held and hymns sung. Several instructive readings were given and in the afternoon the boys took short walks or cooled off in the swimming hole, which is now quite complete.

Yesterday quite a large expedition started up one of the peaks in search of choice varieties of mushrooms, by an old native.

The tramp was the longest yet undertaken and the pedestrians were willing to admit that they were not sorry when camp was reached, late in the afternoon.

There are two large floored tents in the camp, one of which is used for sleeping purposes and the other as a social hall and dining-room.

The camp is aroused at 5:30 a. m. and at 9:30 p. m. "Taps" is sounded. Secretary Coleman acts as the camp medic and will look forward, with eager anticipation to next July and the valley in the recent good times spent camping in the valley of Manoa.

The seniors will go into camp on Thursday to the number of probably a dozen, the majority of whom will, owing to pressure of business, go to the valley in the afternoon, sleep under the stars, and return to town after breakfast each morning.

The mixed camp for members and their wives will follow. These campers will have the use of the tents but will be expected to furnish their own food and cots.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

Japanese at the Peninsula Use Nets That Catch the Smallest Fry.

Secretary Henry E. Cooper and others who reside on the Peninsula are up in arms against the practice of Japanese fishermen who use nets for drawing in their fish supply. A protest against the use of the long wide net, which sweeps everything, large and small into its folds, will soon result and measures will be taken to curtail the destructive habits of the fishermen who are spoiling many of the fish preserves along the coast by landing young fish.

It is said that with every in-sweep of the nets thousands upon thousands of these small fish are scooped up. No attempt is made to throw them back into the ocean and give them a chance to grow to the proper dimensions for table fish. Every day this wholesale destruction is carried on, and a vigorous effort will be made by the white residents of Pearl City and vicinity to stop the nuisance.

Match Race Off.

The match race between Billy McWhiskey and Little Land, scheduled to take place next Thursday, will probably not come off. Mr. Wilson, owner of McWhiskey, claims that his horse is not fit and wants to postpone the event until two weeks from Saturday. The owner of Little Land, being the challenged party, objects to the delay.

WHEN WIND WAS POWER

Story of Hawaii in the Forties.

MRS. E. K. WILDER WRITES

She Tells of a Trip in the Kamehameha Third Which was Not Finished.

The following from the *Humane Educator* just published is a most interesting incident of the old days of Hawaii written by Mrs. Elizabeth Kinai Wilder, mother of Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, the editor of the *Educator*:

In the early forties kindness and not competition was the life of trade. There were no iron clad terms in these days nor hard hearted owners to dictate terms to the public and to such an extent was the spirit of accommodation carried, that vessels came and went at the bidding of the passengers!

Of all the little fleet, then sailing among the islands, the writer most distinctly remembers the Kamehameha Third, for it was in this small schooner she embarked on the first voyage of her life. That the good ship never reached its destination on that occasion, should not reflect in any way upon the officers, for they proved themselves to be the most humane of men, and the little schooner herself was an unworthy namesake of the good King.

It was in those halcyon days that a family of eight children, of which the writer was one, wished to visit Walluku. They had heard of Maui, of its fruits and its flowers, as one hears of a far off country, and great was their longing to go there. The father who was not only a wise but an indulgent parent, after much hesitation at length consented to give them the trip.

The little schooner Kamehameha Third was no sooner chartered for the occasion than great was the rejoicing in the family. There were no end of preparations to be made. Goodbys had to be said to all the other children in town all of whom looked with envy upon the distinguished travelers, indeed. A trip to India now-a-days would be a common place event in comparison with this anticipated voyage.

For once the quiet of the old Kawai-ahao home was upset and the most intense excitement prevailed while suitable articles were packed and arranged for the voyage. Among other things, a real genuine piano was to be taken as a present to the Mission family whom we were to visit in Walluku. That alone was an event of unheard importance. All things seemed to be in our favor and at last not only the auspicious day but the actual hour of sailing arrived. On account of the frequent rains in Walluku my Mother had given to each of the older children an umbrella and armed with these trophies a happy band marched on board the vessel. The decks were clear, as we were the only passengers bound for Walluku or any where else, and the Captain (a good-natured Hawaiian) seemed much interested in us as a family and in our umbrellas also. There was a stiff breeze blowing and the vessel loomed from her moorings was soon speeding away round Diamond Head to the region of white caps and spray.

The little children had been taken at once down the steps to what was called the cabin, but we older ones were allowed to sit on deck for a while and watch the man at the wheel, but soon a queer feeling began to come over us, and we were marshalled below also. Oh, what a hole it was! "I don't like this place," said the eldest boy, and he but spoke for the group! Into the four berths we tumbled somehow and tucked ourselves in as well as we could for the vessel was now pitching around in the liveliest manner possible. First, there was the up and down motion, then, the side ways motion so conducive to sea sickness.

The little ones were crying in good earnest and soon older voices swelled the chorus. We children had all heard of sea sickness but the most vivid imagination had failed to picture the dreadful reality! "I don't want to go to Walluku," says one. "Can't we go home?" says another. "How long before we get there?" "Won't the Captain stop the ship for a little while?" "Can't we go back?" The Mother listened to these entreaties for some time till unable any longer to keep silent. She said, "Children, I will put it to you. Do you all wish to go Home? Remember you may never come again, and you may never see Walluku if you go back now for the King will not let us have this schooner every day. 'Oh we don't care about Walluku, we never want to go there, we want to go Home.'" Such was the united chorus.

There was but one dissenting voice among the eight children, that of the eldest boy. Sick and deadly pale, but resolute, he was for keeping on in spite of everything. Whether his courage should have held out for two nights is doubtful, and he never had the satisfaction of knowing how great a hero he might have been at this time, for the Mother with a few pokes of her umbrella through the side lights succeeded in summoning below the Captain himself. It seems the possibility of a turn about had been suggested to him before we left Honolulu, so he was not totally unprepared for the change. The schooner with but little ballast was now bobbing up and down like a cork, but no sooner had she turned about than the wind was in her favor and the motion became more endurable, every moment.

It was not long before we were all convalescent and found the situation not only novel but interesting. But not for a moment did we wish to return! We were too grateful for the sudden release from misery to desire anything better than to go home and to stay there! Of course the children in Walluku would never see our umbrellas, that was a pity, but it could not be helped! As soon as we were able to grasp them and to climb the stairs we saw Honolulu slowly nearing. There was the big stone church, the old palace, Punchbowl, all the dear familiar sights and when at length our feet stepped on solid ground we felt like travelers from afar. The father greeted us with a smile, and (as we afterwards learned) without any special surprise. The trip had not been a successful one as far as Walluku was concerned but it was not without its lesson, and no children loved home more ardently than we did for a long time to come and for the happy manner in which this trip ended the children will always remember with gratitude the Kamehameha Third.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Bryanites at the Drill Shed on Wednesday Evening.

Instead of giving a strictly select luau in honor of the returning delegates the Democrats propose to imitate the Republicans by holding a big mass meeting at the Drill Shed on Wednesday evening, the day the remaining Democratic delegates, Prince David Kawanakoa and W. H. Cornwell are expected to arrive.

According to the present arrangements a committee of Democrats will meet the delegates when they arrive on the Australia and escort them to the Hawaiian hotel, where an informal reception will be held. Then in the evening at 7:30 o'clock the mass meeting will be held at the Drill Shed. C. J. McCarthy will preside and there will be speeches by Prince David and Mr. Cornwell, as well as by Delegate John H. Wise, who came down on the Rio last week from San Francisco instead of waiting for his fellow delegates.

In all likelihood the luau which has been planned will also be given at some date following the mass meeting, but the Democrats feared to open themselves to criticism by starting their campaign with such an un-Democratic function as a select luau, as was at first proposed.

All Papers in English.

Judge Humphreys yesterday ruled that not only must all documents filed in the Circuit Court be entirely in the English language but also all old documents at present on file must be translated and the translation filed with the original. This accords with the policy inaugurated by Judge Humphreys of completely Americanizing the courts of Honolulu.

When requested for a statement of his reasons for so ruling Judge Humphreys said:

"Ordinarily I would not discuss any matter coming before me as a Judge, but as your enquiry pertains entirely to a rule, I may say that in my judgment a Court has the right to know the contents of its records and to acquire such knowledge upon mere inspection without the aid of an interpreter or translator.

"Racially there are Hawaiians here; nationally there is not an Hawaiian in these islands. The Court not knowing any race, can not accord to Hawaiians any greater rights than are accorded Portuguese, Germans, Chinese or Japanese. If documents of any sort are permitted to be filed in the Courts in the Hawaiian language then documents offered in any other foreign language must be received. This would result in a Babel of confusion, great delay and inconvenience in matters of procedure.

"The Hawaiian language will die a burning. It is not employed in science, art or literature, and to a very limited extent in commerce—even in this place of its origin.

"A century hence it will afford a pastime for the antiquary; for all practical purposes it will be dead beyond the hope of resurrection.

"Congress in my opinion has shown a clear intent that all proceedings of a public nature shall be conducted in the English language. For instance jurors are required to understand, speak, read and write that language. All legislative proceedings are required to be in the English language, and finally the office of translator of the Court decisions is abolished."

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

The Remains of W. E. Miller Found.

WAILUA PLANTATION MAN

Decomposed Body with Head Blown Off Discovered in Tent Near Mokuleia.

Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox of Wailua district yesterday afternoon notified High Sheriff Brown by telephone of a shocking discovery which had been made up in the hills behind Wailua plantation near Gay's Ranch, Mokuleia. The body of W. E. Miller, a water prospector for the plantation, had been found in his lonely tent on the hillside, with every evidence that he had met his death by violent means.

A telephone message from Gay's Ranch to Deputy Sheriff Cox was the first intimation that he had of the tragedy, and he summoned a coroner's jury at once and repaired to the place where the prospector had been living for a few weeks past. The party went into the tent and beside a nauseous odor, a scene horrible in its details met their gaze. Upon the floor was stretched the badly decomposed remains of Miller. Little was left of the skull. I am a cursory examination the party once concluded that Miller had come to his death by foul play. The entire top of his head was blown off and portions of the brain and fragments of the skull were found clinging to the canvas walls of the tent.

The tent was also found full of holes as if done by several discharges from a shotgun. This at first inclined the investigating party to the belief that some one had placed the muzzle of the gun near the man's head so that in the discharge that followed the shot were scattered in all directions.

It is not clearly settled just now how long Miller has been lying dead in his tent. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition and the examination was necessarily brief. After viewing the remains and taking note of the general surroundings the coroner's jury completed its preliminary duty. Deputy Sheriff Cox decided that the remains should be buried and the interment was made late yesterday afternoon. The Deputy Sheriff will leave for Wailua on this morning's train and receive the report of the coroner's jury.

It is not known whether Mr. Miller had giant powder in his tent or not. A theory is advanced that he probably had a quantity of the explosive with him to be used in his prospecting and in some manner caused it to explode with fatal results to himself. This would also account for the numerous holes torn in the tent canvass. Mr. Miller was a man about fifty years old of quiet disposition, and was not known to have any enemies. Robbery was not the cause of any foul work, as money was found when an examination was made of his effects.

ONE ON "PRINCE DAVID."

Democratic Representative Clayton Teaches Him a Lesson.

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—One of the last delegates to pack up his belongings and depart from the convention city was Prince David of Hawaii. Prince David sojourned in Washington for a time last winter, as the guest of his aunt, ex-Queen Liliuokalani. He has been a very active Democrat here in Kansas City, and whenever the up-roar grew great in the hall and a mustering of standards was on, Prince David ordered his delegates to bring out the big silver banner of the Kanakas. There were both Kanaka and English inscriptions of loyalty to the Democratic party written thereon.

Prince David and Representative Clayton, of Alabama, are the principals in a good story which is being told hereabout. Each was a member of the committee on credentials which held an all-night session at the Kansas City Club over the 16 to 1 plank. Mr. Clayton is a royal good fellow and so is Prince David. The two met in the committee.

"How are you, prince?" quoted Mr. Clayton. Cordial greetings were exchanged. "But look here," continued Mr. Clayton; "we can't have any princes in the Democratic party. It is a party of the people and every man is the equal of every other man. That is the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson."

"Oh, yes, Thomas Jefferson," repeated the prince, good naturedly.

"I shall have to call you plain Dave hereafter," observed Mr. Clayton. "No princes for us Democrats."

"All right," said Prince David, with a smile.

"All right, Dave," rejoined Mr. Clayton.

No More Beer Famine.

By the Iroquois just arrived Lovejoy & Co. received a large invoice of the famous Seattle Rainier Beer. The arrival of this vessel just at this time will be hailed with delight by the lovers of this well known brand of beer. All orders no matter how large will be promptly filled.